

Custer Co. Republican

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The British troops met with a serious reverse in an attack on Mombasa on the 10th inst. Their loss was more than 600 killed and wounded. The Boers forced a retreat.

It is reported that M. K. Schneringer, treasurer elect has appointed W. B. Poor, the present incumbent his deputy. If true the choice is a good one, notwithstanding the vote of the convention to the contrary.

The records of the state treasurer's office show that the debt of the state of Nebraska is approximately \$1,755,000. The outstanding registered warrants amount to \$1,674,642.08, the unregistered warrants to about \$25,000 and the state bonds to \$25,000. The unpaid taxes amount to \$2,800,000.

In order to make peace between Allen and Hitchcock, Gov. Poynter is represented as using his man Friday, Gen. Murray, in an effort to get Allen to withdraw from the senatorial contest so he can appoint Hitchcock. Should he succeed in that he hopes to have the support of both in securing his own re-nomination next fall.

If J. R. Osborn, Co. clerk elect, adopts the same tactics in selecting his deputy as has Mr. Schneringer for Dept. treasurer, he will be able to give the county much better service than he can by selecting an inexperienced deputy. The present incumbent H. W. Sullivan is not only competent but is a worthy man for the position. Being a cripple and having had experience in the office for two years he certainly is the logical candidate. But as neither the Republican's advice nor the best interest of the public have any weight with a pop officer, we shall expect to see some inexperienced and less competent man appointed over him.

The canvassing board of Kentucky could find no way to do different and hold their respect as honorable men than to issue certificates of election to Taylor and the republican candidates on the state ticket. Whether the fight will be carried to the legislature is not definitely determined. But whether it is or not or whether the decision of the canvassing board is upheld by the legislature the members of the canvassing board who signed the certificates of election of Governor Taylor and his colleagues will be highly esteemed by the public. Men who rise above party prejudice and award their political opponents their just rights prove themselves worthy of the respect of all men.

Gov. Poynter will neither "shoot or give up the gun." He has gone to his farm to get out of the way of the populist candidates for senator. He is afraid to appoint Hitchcock and does not want to appoint Allen. The appointment of either will lose him the friendship of the other, and possibly defeat his re-nomination in 1900. But had he been a man who desired to serve the people before party he would not have been in his present dilemma. The question of whether a republican or demo-pop should succeed Senator Allen was voted upon last fall and the verdict was overwhelmingly in favor of sending a republican to the senate. Now since death has removed the first choice of the people, the only fair way for Gov. Poynter to do is to assemble the legislature and let it determine who shall succeed Senator Hayward. But he will not do it. He has neither the courage nor honesty of purpose to submit to the popular vote of the people when they refuse to vote with his party.

Matters of General Interest.

The increase of industries in any community is a matter of general interest. In this community there should be a number of industries established that would prove not only profitable to the money invested, but would increase the demand for labor and laborers. The man who can plan to give ten men work where but one is now employed would be a great benefactor to this community. Instead of Broken Bow being a town of barely 2,000 population, with proper management there is no reason why that in three years there should not be 4,000. There is plenty of capital seeking investment, if properly employed in manufacturing raw material, to give employment to ten where but one is now employed in Broken Bow. Take for illustration the mechanics in our city who alone work in iron; we have six blacksmith and wagon repair shops. Not one of these manufacture wagons, buggies, or plows, or any other farm machinery. They each make a comfortable living, and possibly accumulate something annually for "a rainy day," by repair work. None of them employ over two men, and some only one.

There is annually hundreds of thousands of dollars paid out by people of Custer county for eastern manufactured goods that could just as well be manufactured in Broken Bow, and the money kept in circulation at home. No less than two hundred men could be kept employed steadily the year round at remunerative wages manufacturing the wagons, buggies, plows, spring wagons, harrows, cultivators, disc mowers, binders, etc., that is now paid to eastern laborers. This would require increased capital for enlarged forges, foundry, shops, etc., but the increased business would prove a profitable investment and the projectors would not only have increased accumulations, but would benefit many others by furnishing them employment, and thus create a greater demand for the products of the farm, and also provide a better market and make the town better from a commercial view. As raw material for manufacturing purposes can be shipped here cheaper than the manufactured difference in the freight would overcome the high rate we have to pay for fuel, and place the manufacturer in Broken Bow upon an equal footing with eastern cities that have to ship their manufactured goods here to find a market. Then there are other industries which would furnish employment for wood mechanics in the manufacturing of window sash, mouldings, doors, cornice, etc., that now are shipped by eastern factories. A starch factory, oat meal factory, paper factory and such industries for which we produce the raw material, might be established in Broken Bow with profit to the projectors and the city, and such institutions would give us an increased population who would be self supporting, besides they would make an increased demand for butter, eggs, vegetables, corn, flour, groceries and dry goods. More land would have to be farmed, more cows milked, more hands employed, more stores built, more clerks employed, more houses demanded, more livery teams needed, more hotels required, more railroads to import and export our products enlarged printing and job offices, more business for lawyers, doctors and preachers. In fact all lines of business would be increased and everybody would be more prosperous. Can there not be some plan of action inaugurated so we may realize this much desired condition? Let us not wait longer for some thing to "turn up" before we launch out; but with the genuine spirit of western enterprise, let us organize for business and help to bring about that which we all so much desire to be—the leading city of western Nebraska.

HOW IT HELPS THE FARMERS.

A Protective Tariff Increases the Home Demand for Agricultural Products.

A correspondent, A. J. Johnson, writing to the "Tribune" from

Davenport, North Dakota, asks: "Will you kindly tell me what benefit the wheat raising farmer of North Dakota has from the Republican party Tariff system? As the price of wheat is regulated only by supply and demand, why couldn't we get the same price for wheat under the Free-Trade system as we do now?" Mr. Johnson's second query answers his first. As the price of wheat is regulated by the supply and demand, anything that increases the demand will help the price.

Let us ask him how it would be if there were no manufacturing institutions in the county and the vast army of men now employed in industrial pursuits were engaged in farming or, supposing they were not in the county and our population was less of the extent of their number while the amount of wheat raising remaining the same? If the consumption of wheat was less in this country, or if more wheat was raised, we should have a larger amount for export than we have now. Would not the excess dumped upon foreign markets have a tendency to lower the price still further?

We now export a comparatively small percentage of the wheat raised in this country, some 200,000,000 bushels out of a crop averaging about 600,000,000. Yet this export surplus fixes the price of the whole crop. The price is virtually fixed in Liverpool, our biggest market. If the home consumption of, say, 400,000,000 bushels in this country were reduced to, say, 200,000,000, and we should have 400,000,000 bushels for export instead of 200,000,000 bushels, foreign customers would immediately lower their bids. On the other hand, if we could increase the home consumption so that the whole 600,000,000 bushels could be consumed in this country, Liverpool could no longer fix prices for us, and the price would be higher at least to the extent of the ocean freights and handling charges.

Therefore we may say broadly that anything which tends to develop the industries of this country and increase the number of mouths to feed of those not engaged in agricultural pursuits must necessarily help the farmer by enlarging his home market. That the republican tariff policy does this can be demonstrated by facts and figures. The Tribune published yesterday a summary showing that there has been a gain of nearly 40 per cent in the amount of American labor employed since the Dingley tariff was substituted for the Wilson-Gorman tariff, and an increase at the same time in wages. This makes more mouths to feed and increases the purchasing power of the workers. It is already estimated by experts that the consumption of wheat per capita in this country will increase a considerable fraction per capita owing to the fact that the masses of the people are so much better off than they were a few years ago.

Every man who has traveled around any knows from his own observation that the fires have been lighted in many mills and factories wherein they were extinguished a few years ago, and that new manufacturing plants have been started. Let us ask Mr. Johnson if he would not consider it a benefit to his town of Davenport if a new enterprise could be established there that would employ a thousand men, thus adding from 3000 to 5000 people to the population of the village? Would not such an accession of population benefit every farmer within the radius of the village's activities? So of the country at large. Every addition to its industries helps everybody in it—farmers and all.—American Economist.

The Bargain Counter Theory

One of the arguments most generally urged against the protective tariff system by its opponents is that American products are frequently sold to foreign consumers for less than they are sold at home. The same objection might be urged against the bargain counter sales of the American merchant. He has a surplus and cannot afford to hold it

over until the next season, to be put up in competition with new and fresh goods, even of the same manufacture.

The bargain day sales of the merchant do not affect the salaries of his employees, they are of some benefit to those who buy, and although they may not add to the profit side of the merchant's account they at least save him from loss.

The manufacturer cannot exactly estimate the quantity of goods he can sell during the season, but he knows he must have enough, and he furthermore knows that he is in duty bound to furnish his employees full employment, and therefore lets his mills go full time. If he has a surplus and can dispose of it at cost in a foreign country it saves him from loss, helps the purchaser to the extent of reduction in price, and above all, enables him to give his labor full employment.

Is there anything wrong in the transaction? The thinking man will say no. The fact of the matter is, however, that American products are never sold in foreign markets for less than they are at home. That they are sold, however, at less price than the foreign manufacturer can produce them for, is an acknowledged fact. This is the misfortune of the foreigner. The superiority of our skilled labor and improved labor saving machinery enables us to do this, and we do it. Can anyone find fault with us for doing so?—St. Louis Star.

A San Francisco merchant who has just returned from a business tour of eastern manufacturing centers reports that manufacturers are so overcrowded that they have been forced to stop taking orders. Their works are running to their full capacity, wages of employees are being advanced and there are no unemployed spinners and weavers to be had at any price. This era of prosperity is recognized everywhere as the direct result of the domestic and foreign policy of the McKinley administration—San Francisco Chronicle.

"I know thousands of Southern men, Bourbon democrats like myself, who are getting restive as regards Colonel Bryan," complains Judge L. F. Davidson of Georgia. "We are getting tired of his attitude as a chronic candidate. But, worse than that, we are getting out of patience with the idea of choosing a candidate whose defeat seems inevitable. It seems to be that it is about time to cast about for a candidate that might stand some show of winning, instead of hanging to one foredoomed to lose." The Conservative.

After an interesting debate of three hours in the house, the resolution offered by Taylor of Ohio, providing for a special committee to investigate the charges against Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative of Utah, was adopted by a vote of 302 to 30. The resolution prevents Roberts from being sworn in and excludes him from a seat in the house. Of the thirty who voted against the resolution all were democrats but two.

The editor of the True American says that "three years ago there was no free trade." Three years ago there was mighty little trade of any kind, but the point to be borne in mind is that at that time the price of printing paper was higher than it is today in spite of the alleged "trust."—Trenton (N.J.) Gazette.

We will export about \$1,300,000,000 worth of United States products this year, the largest on record. The Free-Trade argument has always been that Protection kills our foreign trade. Facts disprove the theory—but facts do not count with Democratic politicians.—Benton (Ill.) "Republican."

Now is a good time for Gov. Poynter to protect his party principles in selecting a United States Senator, by referring the choice to the legislature whom the people elected for that purpose. That would be "referendum" which is part of the populist creed.

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